

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1858.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will be inserted in our list without payment being made in advance, and the advertiser in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 20, 1857.

The Charlotte Convention.—The Platform.—New Converts, etc.

We have read a good deal of foolishness since the adjournment of the Charlotte Convention, and we have read a good deal of sound sense. The real opinion of the State appears to be that the Convention fixed upon a most worthy and popular gentleman as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor—that the platform adopted meets every issue now before the people of the State without unnecessary verbiage, and shows conclusively that if prominent and distinguished gentlemen, not formerly belonging to the Democratic party, felt it their duty to be with us and pledge their hearty co-operation to promote the success of our cause, it was their own free and voluntary act—they came to the Democratic party—it did not come to them.

But the new converts did this, that and the other thing! What did they do and how did the Democratic Convention act towards them? They came forward in spite of old prejudices—the remembrance of former contests and former conquests or defeats—they came forward manfully to pledge their best efforts to the support of that party which they believed could alone exert a useful and conservative influence on the country—where alone has the will and ability to maintain the rights of the South in the Union. How were Democrats, how was a Democratic Convention to act towards these gentlemen—how were they to be treated? As conquered enemies, or as honored friends in the house of their friends? Surely there could be but one answer to this question—but one course to be adopted—that high-minded, courteous and honorable, course which the Democratic Convention did adopt, and from which, we trust, the Democratic party will never deviate.

And when we are upon this subject, let us say another thing. It is a mistake—a great mistake to assert that these gentlemen who had more recently cast their fate with the Democratic party controlled its deliberations or dictated its choice. A glance over the vote by Counties will show that the reverse is the case as regards the choice. It will show that the counties in which the Democrats have recently obtained a preponderance, and those in which they have always had a majority, were mixed up and divided between the two gentlemen voted for by the Convention, but that if any distinction is to be made or comparison instituted, the fact will appear that the larger proportion of old line Democratic counties will be found among those who voted for the gentleman who obtained the nomination. But all this attempt to awaken prejudices or array different portions of the party against each other is a weak device of the enemy to which no member of the Convention or of the party will lend any countenance or support.

But the platform. One opponent says it is meagre, and another says it is this, that, and the other thing.—The object of that platform was simply to define the position of the Democracy of North Carolina upon the questions really before the people of the State and of the country at large, and to encumber the statement of that position by no unnecessary word. Hence the brevity of the platform—a platform wholly Democratic—old line Democratic in its inception, composition and spirit—no compound of platitudes or generalities cut and dried before hand, but at the immediate expression of the sentiments of gentlemen representing the Democracy of all sections of the State.

One opponent of the Democracy—the Greensboro' Patriot & Flag, says that "the resolution on Internal Improvements is a wishy-washy concern, intended only to cheat and deceive the people on the subject of Internal Improvements"—that its object is to "enable the East to continue their game of fraud on the West," etc., etc.

The resolution on Internal Improvements is as follows: Resolved, That we are anxious to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and that to end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of Internal Improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

We respectfully ask what more or what less could be expected or demanded. The principle of granting aid to works of Internal Improvement has been recognized by all parties in North Carolina—it has ceased to be a party question. That much must be conceded. That much the resolution of the Democratic Convention affirms. Again, let us ask whether there be a man in the State who will stand up and say that he is for going forward in the prosecution of works of State improvement to the extent of sacrificing the credit of the State, or imposing taxes upon her citizens beyond their power to pay. If there be such a man, then him have we offended. Was it to be expected that the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina should give to particular projects a partisan character, by singling them out for party endorsement? Surely not.—We submit to every thinking man whether the resolution of the Democratic Convention does not embody every thing on the subject properly coming within the cognizance of a State Convention. The talk about the East continuing their game of fraud upon the West comes with a bad grace from a paper published in a section that has got far more than its share of State assistance—published on the line of a road, the cost of constructing which falls mainly upon the East. Fraud on the West! Flummery and humbug!

The people of the mountain counties are more reasonable than their would-be advocates would try to make out. They know that the people of the tax-paying East are sincere in their expression of anxiety to see the resources of all parts of the State developed. They are satisfied that the resolution of the Charlotte Convention means what it says; and they are too fair minded and honest to object to the qualification attached—they do not ask that the credit of the State should be sacrificed, or her people burdened beyond their power of standing up. We have some right to talk about this. We speak what we do know, and we speak as one who is represented, in the Committee on resolutions, the county which pays the largest tax in the State.

THE BRIG JOHN HATHAWAY. Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday (Friday) from Cardenas, and reports that on Sunday night last the Sch. Cortez, was seized by the British war steamer Forward, on suspicion of being a slave. On Monday evening, the Hathaway passed her, in custody of the steamer, laying at anchor under Stone Key Light—at the entrance to the harbor of Cardenas. The Captain could not learn whether or not she had negroes on board.

The Hathaway is only 82 hours from Cardenas to the Bar, and her news is in advance of the mail.

FIVE PIANOS.—Last week we dropped in to Mr. Love's Furniture Warehouses on Front street, to take a look at a couple of Pianos which Mr. Boswell has for sale. We don't pretend to much skill in judging of such things, but they certainly appear to us to be about as good, and as good-looking instruments as any person could desire to possess. They are beautifully gotten up—elegantly finished—not likely to get out of order, and so critics say—have a glorious tone. Mr. B., who is a clever gentleman, by the way, will remain a few days.

The Kansas Committee of Conference.

On Friday last, Mr. Green, in the Senate, and Mr. English in the House, submitted the report of the joint committee of conference, appointed to take into consideration and report upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The report is in the form of a new bill, and as this Kansas question has been so long before the public, and a full knowledge of all the various steps which mark its progress is essential to an understanding of the politics of the day, we have thought it best to give up to it so much of our space as is necessary to enable us to present the new bill in full, which it will be seen is earnestly recommended to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. Green, of Missouri, and Mr. Hunter, Managers on the part of the Senate, and by Mr. English, of Indiana, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Managers on the part of the House. The new bill was made the special order in the Senate for to-day (Monday, the 26th inst.) at one o'clock. In the House it was postponed until the second Monday in May—two weeks from to-day. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE UPON THE BILL TO ADMIT KANSAS AS A STATE.

The committee of conference appointed to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment to the Senate bill No. 161, entitled "A bill for the admission of the State of Kansas," report that they have had the subject under consideration, and have given it that careful, patient, and mature deliberation which they conceive its importance demands, and have agreed upon an amendment to the bill, and a substitute for the House amendment to the Senate bill.

They earnestly recommend the adoption of this amendment by the two Houses of Congress.

JAMES S. GREEN,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
WM. H. ENGLISH,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The undersigned, one of the managers on the part of the Senate, does not agree to the foregoing report.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The undersigned, one of the managers on the part of the House, does not agree to the foregoing report.

WM. A. HOWARD.

A BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.
Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Leecompton, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserted that the Kansas, when admitted as a State, shall have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to the Congress of the United States by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union as a State has been refused, and whereas said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon the fundamental condition precedents, namely: that the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Leecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for the purpose, namely: that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the people of Kansas for their acceptance, to wit: First, that the said State of Kansas, when admitted into the Union, shall be subject to the same laws, and to the same taxes as the said State of Kansas, to wit: First, that sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, or any lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools; second, that twenty-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, and the same shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Fifth, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, and the same shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Second, that twenty-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, and the same shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Fifth, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, and the same shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted" or "proposition rejected." Should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the federal government; but should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union, and that said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition, and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the federal constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter said delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a constitution and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far as possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the governor, United States district attorney, and secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature—namely, the president of the council and speaker of the house of representatives—are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And that of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power to cause the election to be held, and to establish the mode of voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts.

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Some unpleasant feelings exist between this government and that of Paraguay, one of the small South American Republics bordering on the La Plata. This arises out of the fact that the United States surveying steamer *Witch* was fired into by a fort of Paraguay, while proceeding up the Parana River, one bank of which belongs to Paraguay, the other to Buenos Ayres. This occurred some year or two since and proper satisfaction has not yet been accorded. Less is known of this State than of almost any other on the continent. For long years the iron rule and exclusive policy of the dictator, Dr. Francia, kept it closed against foreigners as settlers or even travelers. His successor, Lopez, followed in his footsteps, and until recently Paraguay was the nearest approach to Japan. The tyranny of Francia seems at least to have given something like stability to the Paraguayan social system, and secured an exemption from the constant revolutions which have desolated the other republics of South America. Recently Paraguay would appear to have become the victim of revolutionary movements within, while it is threatened with foreign invasion from without, its powerful neighbor Brazil being inclined to "annex" it.—It is said that the present government of Paraguay is willing to make suitable amendments to the United States. Under these circumstances, there is a reluctance to pursue a harsh course towards her.

From Europe, the appearance of things is rather unsatisfactory. It cannot be denied that the state of feeling is bad—that the tranquility of Europe rests upon an insecure basis—that there is mutual distrust abroad—that England and France have no love for each other. British diplomacy has prevailed for the time in killing off the French project of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez, which project the Turkish Government has refused to sanction. On the other hand, the French ambassador at Constantinople is endeavoring to arouse the Porte to resist the British occupancy of the Island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea. France is also anxious that this should be resisted by all the European powers, as an infraction of the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire. France and Austria meet each other in Italy. The tone of French diplomacy has become menacing, and that of Austria displays corresponding irritation. The British beat the Sepoys, but neither tranquilize India, nor quell the spirit of rebellion.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

The **WARSAW GAZETTE**—Some eight or ten days since, a gentleman handed us a copy of the prospectus of a new paper to be called the **Warsaw Gazette**, which Messrs. Womble & Co. propose to publish at Warsaw, Duplin county. The prospectus has somehow been misplaced, and we have been unable to lay our hands on it. It is proposed to make the **Gazette** a family and business paper. Price \$2 a year—club rates somewhat lower.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The **STEAMER COLUMBIA** arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst.

The **Canada** brought out £40,000 sterling in specie. She passed the Arabia early on the morning of the 11th, and on the 17th the City of Baltimore.

INDIA.—Bombay dates of March 18th had been received in England. Lucknow was nearly in the entire possession of the English. Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line works, the Martiniere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard on the 9th, and on the 11th the two regiments stormed the Begum's palace. The British loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, and the enemy's loss about 500. On the opposite side of the river Gen. Outram cut up 500 more among the buildings in advance of the palace, which he occupied on the 14th. [Here the wires worked so badly as to render much of the despatch unintelligible.—Rep.] Twenty-four guns were taken. Gen. Outram crossed the bridge, and opened a fire on the flying enemy. The cavalry and artillery were still in pursuit of the fugitives.

Considerable fear had been felt at Calcutta of an outbreak there, but it was believed without foundation.

CHINA.—The Chinese braves were assembling about Canton in large numbers, with the expressed determination to retake the city. The ship of war *Inflexible*, with commissions to the inhabitants. Subsequently they abandoned their position on the approach of the Dutch troops.

Parliament had not assembled, and political matters were dull.

Count Persigny had presented his letter of recall to the Queen, and returned to France.

Sir J. G. Le Marchant, ex-Governor of Nova Scotia, is expected to be the governor of Malta.

The first annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at Manchester on the 9th inst. The attendance was large, and the prospects were said to be encouraging. A resolution was adopted to continue and extend the organization, with a view to secure an abundance of the raw material.

The English government was about to enter into a compact with Austria for the latter to construct a telegraph from Malta to Alexandria.

The weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England broke up without a reduction of the rate of discount. The course of exchange at New York and the increased demand for money operated to postpone the reduction.

Large policies of insurance are said to have been opened in London and Liverpool for the despatch of specie to New York in this and succeeding seasons.

The quarterly meetings of the iron trade had been held at Birmingham. Although business continued dull confidence appeared to be returning, and trade assuming a healthier condition.

The London Herald has reason to believe that the present law officers of the crown have come to a decision in the Cagliari case directly at variance with that of their predecessors.

Reports were current of a failure of some magnitude in the India trade, but no name had been mentioned.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a despatch, dated on the night of the 9th inst. says: A commission has been appointed to examine and report on the best system for placing the French commercial ports in a state of defence. A levy of French seamen, from twenty to forty years of age, is going on in the most complete and strict manner. The instructions are issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of giving to the fleet seamen completely formed and experienced, and who are in full force of age and activity.

A leading article in the London Times on the Perim and Suez canal very nearly produced a panic.

M. Broeck, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the resignation has been accepted by a rescript very flattering to him. M. Knieschewitz, a senator, has been appointed his successor.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times writes that, according to a private letter from Paris, a serious misunderstanding has recently arisen between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

Two Turkish men-of-war, with 3,000 troops on board, had passed Corfu, en route for Albania, to put a stop to the depredations committed on the Turkish frontier in the Adriatic, and to protect it from the Montenegrins.

A severe conflict had taken place near Ghadames between the Ottomans and the Arabs, in which the latter, who was betrayed and slain by one of his followers. His head had been brought into Tripoli, where great rejoicing had taken place.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court is occupied to-day in the trial of the three young men, Pitts and the two Allen charged with the Robbery committed upon Mr. Enoch Robbins at the depot of the Manchester R. R. Company.

The testimony is substantially the same with that reported by us on the primary investigation.

ISQUEST.—On the 21st inst. Coroner Jones held an inquest, in Holly Shelter district in this county, over the body of Mr. Edgar Castine, shot by Noah Lanier, as already stated in this paper. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these facts. Lanier has not yet been taken.

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We have waded this morning through a pretty extensive exchange list without finding anything of peculiar interest. In glancing over the columns of our North Carolina contemporaries, we are pleased to remark the cheerful aspect of the Democratic press to the nomination of Judge Ellis, an assent given as freely by those who favored the nomination of another gentleman, as by those who were the original supporters of Mr. Ellis.—We must also acknowledge with pleasure the courteous tone of all the more respectable papers of the opposition—the readiness with which they concede the ability and eminent fitness of the nominee of the Democratic party. Looking at matters and things abroad we find affairs in rather an unsettled state. The House Committee on Foreign Relations has reported in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer arrangement with England.

Some unpleasant feelings exist between this government and that of Paraguay, one of the small South American Republics bordering on the La Plata. This arises out of the fact that the United States surveying steamer *Witch* was fired into by a fort of Paraguay, while proceeding up the Parana River, one bank of which belongs to Paraguay, the other to Buenos Ayres. This occurred some year or two since and proper satisfaction has not yet been accorded. Less is known of this State than of almost any other on the continent. For long years the iron rule and exclusive policy of the dictator, Dr. Francia, kept it closed against foreigners as settlers or even travelers. His successor, Lopez, followed in his footsteps, and until recently Paraguay was the nearest approach to Japan. The tyranny of Francia seems at least to have given something like stability to the Paraguayan social system, and secured an exemption from the constant revolutions which have desolated the other republics of South America. Recently Paraguay would appear to have become the victim of revolutionary movements within, while it is threatened with foreign invasion from without, its powerful neighbor Brazil being inclined to "annex" it.—It is said that the present government of Paraguay is willing to make suitable amendments to the United States. Under these circumstances, there is a reluctance to pursue a harsh course towards her.

From Europe, the appearance of things is rather unsatisfactory. It cannot be denied that the state of feeling is bad—that the tranquility of Europe rests upon an insecure basis—that there is mutual distrust abroad—that England and France have no love for each other. British diplomacy has prevailed for the time in killing off the French project of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez, which project the Turkish Government has refused to sanction. On the other hand, the French ambassador at Constantinople is endeavoring to arouse the Porte to resist the British occupancy of the Island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea. France is also anxious that this should be resisted by all the European powers, as an infraction of the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire. France and Austria meet each other in Italy. The tone of French diplomacy has become menacing, and that of Austria displays corresponding irritation. The British beat the Sepoys, but neither tranquilize India, nor quell the spirit of rebellion.

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The **WARSAW GAZETTE**—Some eight or ten days since, a gentleman handed us a copy of the prospectus of a new paper to be called the **Warsaw Gazette**, which Messrs. Womble & Co. propose to publish at Warsaw, Duplin county. The prospectus has somehow been misplaced, and we have been unable to lay our hands on it. It is proposed to make the **Gazette** a family and business paper. Price \$2 a year—club rates somewhat lower.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The **STEAMER COLUMBIA** arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 19th inst.

The **Canada** brought out £40,000 sterling in specie. She passed the Arabia early on the morning of the 11th, and on the 17th the City of Baltimore.

INDIA.—Bombay dates of March 18th had been received in England. Lucknow was nearly in the entire possession of the English. Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line works, the Martiniere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard on the 9th, and on the 11th the two regiments stormed the Begum's palace. The British loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, and the enemy's loss about 500. On the opposite side of the river Gen. Outram cut up 500 more among the buildings in advance of the palace, which he occupied on the 14th. [Here the wires worked so badly as to render much of the despatch unintelligible.—Rep.] Twenty-four guns were taken. Gen. Outram crossed the bridge, and opened a fire on the flying enemy. The cavalry and artillery were still in pursuit of the fugitives.

Considerable fear had been felt at Calcutta of an outbreak there, but it was believed without foundation.

CHINA.—The Chinese braves were assembling about Canton in large numbers, with the expressed determination to retake the city. The ship of war *Inflexible*, with commissions to the inhabitants. Subsequently they abandoned their position on the approach of the Dutch troops.

Parliament had not assembled, and political matters were dull.

Count Persigny had presented his letter of recall to the Queen, and returned to France.

Sir J. G. Le Marchant, ex-Governor of Nova Scotia, is expected to be the governor of Malta.

The first annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at Manchester on the 9th inst. The attendance was large, and the prospects were said to be encouraging. A resolution was adopted to continue and extend the organization, with a view to secure an abundance of the raw material.

The English government was about to enter into a compact with Austria for the latter to construct a telegraph from Malta to Alexandria.

The weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England broke up without a reduction of the rate of discount. The course of exchange at New York and the increased demand for money operated to postpone the reduction.

Large policies of insurance are said to have been opened in London and Liverpool for the despatch of specie to New York in this and succeeding seasons.